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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STROPOLITAN HALL-JULIEN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery-Consider BROTHERS-BEGADWAY THEATER, Greadway-METAMORA-NA

WIBLO'S, Broadway-Ora . . . THEBARBER OF SEVILLS

BURTON'S T. ATRE, Chambers street-Paul PRV-MY NATIONAL THEATRE, Cantham street-Uncle Tom's

WALLACK'STHEATRE, Drundway-Love CHASE-THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Anternoon-Mark Your Will-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-Prance

CHRISTY'S AMERICA . OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadwa WOOD'S MINSTREES, www s Musical Hall, 144 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 530 Breadway-BUCKLEY'S

GBORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORANA OF THE HOL HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-PRANEENSTRIN'S PANO

ACADEMY HALL, 66: Broadway-Streping Man. RHENISH GALLERY, on aroundway-Day and Evening

MICNOR BLITZ-STUVENANT INSTITUTE

CHINESE ROOMS, 439 Broadway—Perhan's GIPT Exelection of the Seven Mile Mirror.

New York, Monday, October 3, 1853.

The News.

By the Black Warrier, at this port yesterday, w have Havans papers and correspondence to the 27th alt. Our correspondence will be found interesting The presecution against Marty for being concerned in the kidnerping of certain Yucatan Indians has been suspended, and the Indians will be kept in chiefly, we suppose, because Mexico is weaker than Spain. Our Consul had protested against the opening of his despatches, and the Cantain-General was "surprised." He ordered the Pestmaster-General never to be so impolite again. Beveral vessels have lost their crews by yellow fever. and a number of soldiers have deserted and escaped to New Orleans. It is reported that General Canada b soon to be superseded in his vice-regal office by General Pezuela. We give translations of two arts eles from the Diario, relative to Lord John Russell's note in answer to Mr. Everett's. It must be interesting to his lordship to learn that the Diario is his

The mails of the America, from Boston, were do Evered in this city yesterday morning, enabling us to present our readers with the most full and latest details of the European news. The letters of our London correspondent will be found highly interesting and very valuable, as they contain an accurate re sume of the position of all the parties engaged in the Wastern difficulty, a very descriptive account of the territorial boundaries of New Russia, with an abla notice of the Russian State fairs. We also publish te letter of the Honorable Mr. Buchanan, in which be declines the invitation to an entertainment extended to him by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool. The opinions of our new Min ister upon the free trade question, and apon the ef Sects of the revolution in China, will command at-

With reference to the American Japan expedi tion, we find the following in the Weser Gazate:-"It is stated that the Russian government has resolved to resist the attempts of the Americans against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those sees was intended for that purpose. The Eussian government has sent for Prefessor Siebold, who resides on the bank of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan, and as to the best means to be adopted to defeat the attempts of the United States. M. Siebold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there many years. The Dutch government is said to be pleased with this determination of the calcinot of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threasen the Dutch archipeiage, and as, moreover, the English press express themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Batch rule in the

Our last advices from Calcutta, under date of August 5th, say:-"The American commodore buys, in the island Bozian, in the Japan feus, grounds for deposits of ecal."

From the Brazilian empire we have dates extend ing up to the 15th of August. Yellow fever and diarrhea were still prevalent in Rio Sanciro. A raff road and telegraph project had been formed, and a contract was on the point of being concluded with a company of English capitalists for carrying it into operation. A proposal had been submitted by the Minister of the Navy to the Chamber of Deputies, seeking authorization to gay the claims made against the government for prize money due to officers of the navy since the war of independence. Lord Occhrone was a clulmost-to a large amount. The advices from Venezuela confirm what we have helice annuonced perhaps precipitate a revolution.

as to the termination of the revolution. A desputch from St. John, S. S., appeunces that most destructive gale prevailed to that vicinity has Thursday. A large number of vessels-were driven ashore, and it is probable that many others wont down with all on hourd. The strom is represented as antices to succeed best is to try. If pas having been the most violent that has occurred by

twenty years. Melancholy accords continue to reach we relative to the ravages of the jellow fever in the interior of Louisiann and Mississippi. The epiderele has found victims in every town giong the banks of the Marks signi from the Halize to Vicksburg. We observe, by the report of their Hanne committee, that the print ers of this city have already contributed six handred and seventy-nine dollars for the relief of their safter sing brethren in New Orleans. Nearly Gires thousand dollars have been collected for the unforpulate citimens of Violaburg.

The anniversary of the respect of the fugitive elec-Jerry was celebrated at Syrucase last asterday. A despatch from that city states that the stiendance was not so large as last year, owing to the fact that, the citizens took but little interest in the affair. Those present were mostly from the country, and Sthough speeches were made by Gentit Smith, Lucy Rione, and Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, they failed to produce any marked exchement. People are becoming accustomed to and understand the intentions of these notoriety scakers. Stay away from them, and they will soon cool down and die out for want of fuel.

Kissane, who has again been found guilty of for gery in Ohio, attempted to commit suicide in prison but Friday night. His counsel bave moved for still another trial.

Dadge the police head will be found a long state ment made by Von Alten, the person under arrest charged with being Don Carlos Velencia. There appears to be a mistake in the identity. It is a very enrious affair.

The steamship Backie is now folly due, with fom days later advices from Egrope. Her news is isoked

the with much anxiety.

-- Itey of the European Governments vic-a-" Other and the United States.

The struggle which is now and which seems inevitable, is fra... the with the most momentous issues to mankind. On its yesult will hang the solution of the question whether the Old World is to take a retrograde or a progressive movement. And the quasi philanthropic governments who have cordially co-operated in the effort to ward off the threat ened war between the Russian and the Ottoman empires have so acted, not influenced by their friendly feeling towards the latter, but by the conviction that they themselves could not evade becoming involved in hostilities, and that their being so would most assuredly be taken advantage of by the revolutionist party throughout Europe. Fully impressed with such feeling. France, England, Austria and Prussia, have for months past presented the novel spectacle to the world of despotic governments acting in unison, but by diplomatic agency, for the protection of a weak, old and tottering State against a young, powerful and unscrupulous one. While wa write, however, the appearances are that the combined efforts to maintain peace will have failed, and that an exterminating war has been resolved on between the powers of Islamism and Cossackism.

The civilized world comprehends and may be divided into two distinct masses of governmen and people influenced by inimical and utterly opposite principles. Between these principles -despotism and democracy-the oft-renewed but yet undecided struggle seems destined again to be undertaken. And though Russia is the type of the most barbarous despotism, and the United States is the only great national representative of democracy and republicanism in the world, it is no less remarkable than certain that the external policy of these young and powerful nations is identical. The policy of on to regard to foreign affairs is the counter part of that on which the greatness of ancient nome was based. It is that of territorial and popular enlargement by the conquest and annexation of new States. The other principal powers of Europe-such as France, England and Germany-dread, and endeavor to counteract or impede, the working out of this policy. With them the chief internal struggle is between the contending principles of aristocracy and democracy. All the dangerous elements revolution are rife, and ready within their borders, at any favorable moment, to be kindled into a blaze which threatens the extinction of the last vestige of despotism and serfdom in these countries. No wonder, therefore, that all their exertions are employed to maintain the status quo of Europe and to prevent war at any sacrifice.

This latter class of nations form the link be tween the two extremes of Russia and the United States, and are deeply but variously nfi nenced by the action of each. Russia would increase the number of her subjects only to reduce them to the lowest condition of serfs. The United States would annex new States and populations to her large dominion only to make the first independent and to elevate the latter to the high position of American citizens. But both operations are alike distasteful to the other powers of Europe. They dread alik e the panslavism of Russia and the republics nism of the United States. They know that the various revolutions of which the several St ates of Europe have been from time to time, since the declaration of American independent se, the theatres, are referable to the mighty moral infinence exercised by this country o cer the mind of mankind. They recognize that influence in the general revolutionary move ments of 1848. and in the still living though apparently dormant elements which are prep ared to combine in another struggle for Europ an liberty. That of 1848 employed all the avai lable power of the despots to crush; and in the fir efforts to do so ere sided and abetted by Russia, while the United States, if she did not lend her physical support to the republican cause, gave it at least her moral countenance and sympathy, and afterwards extended a cordial welcome to its defeated champions. Thus Russia and the United States represent

the widest extremes of political principles, and thus they, nevertheless, are actuated by the like ambition of conquest and territorial aggrandizement. The next act on the programme of Russian policy is to conquer and zunex Turkey and her large tributary possessions—that of Americs to annex Cuba. France and England are equally desirous to control and restgain Russia, es they do the United States, but they find it politic to employ different modes in do ing so. They are well aware that their commercial celations with each nocessitate a totally opposite course of treatment. Thus they dare to threaten Russia with war in case she should persist in upsetting the present condition of affairs in Europe. Bur they do not dare to empley suck a means of coercion with the United States, because they are well aware that a short supply of cotion, or the breaking up of commercial relations with this country, would produce commotion in England and France, and

What, then, is their policy with respect to the united States? And what means are to be adopted to impede this nation is her march That is the question. England has resolved to need in this way. The measure that prosible, and produce disusion and secondon in the United States, by sacretty to toring and aiding indirectly the anti-slavery agitation. Honce the movement of France and Nugland to induce the United States to join in the celebrated tripartite convention guarantying the status, que el Cuba. Honce the letter of Lord John Russell communiting upon Mr. Everett's response to the English government. Hence the ise made of Hayti to constitute that island a nucleus for building up African empires in the West ladic islands contiguous to our territory. Hence the project to prevail on Spain to abolish slavery to the island of Cube, and thereby cirtually apprender if to the blacks. Rence the explanation of the reception given in the Dritish provinces to the authoress of 'Uncle Lom's Cabin." Hence, in fine, the famous letter indited by the Duchers of Sutherland to the women of America.

The key to all these movements is to be found in the policy which England and France have resolved on towards the United States in the idea of disrupting and splitting into fregments our great and glorious Union. By this means they hope to diminish our strength, dos troy the prestige which America has in Enrope, impede our progress in absorbing other portions of the continent, and retard the holy work of liberalizing the world. Lord Palmerston, who is hand and glove with Louis Napoleon, will soon be British Minister, and then we will find this policy more openly pursued. It is unfortunate at this particular time to see

the Administration, whose course of action not only America but the civilized world is earestly and anxiously scrutinizing fall into the atal error of indirectly aiding France and England in the subtle political game they are laying. It is a matter of regret that, under the influence of Secretary Marcy, the Adminis tration should effect the breaking up of the Union party by the distribution of offices to free soilers and abolitionists. By the error of judgment, a split has been produced in the ranks of the democratic party in the States of New York and Massachusetts rupture which threatens to extend to the other States of the Union and finally destroy the lower of the democratic party. Nothing could be more auspicious to the views of England and France, or more injurious to the weltare of America and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world, than this deplorable event. We should present a solid front to the anti-republicans of Europe.

It is, however, not yet too late to retrieve the mistake; and we feel a conviction that it is but necessary to point out the fatal error of disruption, the consequences to which it may lead, and the advantage which will be taken of it, to induce men of influence and patriotism in the ranks of the democracy 'co bury all personal feelings in the cause of the country and democracy, and to exert the meelves resolutely in the work of restoring b armony to the party which represents the pri aciple of progress and republicanism. Let all abolition and free soil doctrines be expurgate A from the platform of the party; let not those 'sleas be agitated in it; but rather let American a cherish more cordially than ever their love for, the Union, and their respecfor the constitution, and then we may mock at the powerless and fatile efforts of European despotisms to restrain the United States from pressing on in the glorious and philanthropic caree which is m apped out for her in the great book of destiny Vice la republique!

BRIT OR INTERVENTION IN SOUTH AMERICA-IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.—We give in to-day' HEFALD a letter from Buenos Ayres, copied from a late London paper, clearly showing that at the very time when Lord John Russell was Protesting that his government had no designs apon this continent—that Downing street would not secept all Cuba, South America, and Mexico, if they should be offered gratis-we find Sin Charles Hotham plotting with Urquiza for the cession to England and France of the island of Martin Garcia, the key to the whole of that valuable portion of South America which has been for the last forty years undergoing a series of revolutions and changes of government with out number. Downing street diplomats know well the value of this immense valley-watered by two of the most splendid rivers on the earth its plains covered with cattle, and its commercial advantages unequalled. So Downing street desired to have it in its power, and Downing street has its eye on other portions of this great continent. It will be necessary for us to be wary, or Downing street will put its paw upon that which it is only eyeing now We have said this much to show that Lord John Russell is a constructive falsifier of the truth and that while writing to us that he intends not to do a certain thing, he, at the same time. orders her Majesty's representatives in America to do the obnoxious act, or at least prepare

It is the settled policy of this country that no more European settlements shall be made on this continent. The original titles (if they ever had any) of France, Spain, England, Russia and Denmark, to lands in America, have long since passed away, and in the few instances where the representatives of such governments still hold sway, it is not because they are right. it is because the people governed are too lazy. or too cowardly. to prove that they If we are not to aid these people who are governed by the shadow of a shadow, we have certainly the right to say that we will have no more of it. And it will be done. Not particularly because it is right, but because the commercial interests of the country demand it, and the money power will easily accomplish its ends when the mind power fails. We people and the government of these United States are no longer to be deceived by Downing street and the Right Hon. Lord John Russell. Their eyes are open. They see plainly the British operations upon this continent, they know exactly how much faith may be placed in English statesmen. Ever and anon, some new testimony. like into that which we print to-day, is

brought before us. These secret negotiations are continually soing on, and it will behoove our premier and his subordinates to assume the spectacles of Poor Richard, while they borrow his square cut coat, yarn steekings, knee breeches and steel buckles. We could get on without his simplicity, if we had a little more of his sagacity.

THE LAST AMERICANISM .- The ladies of America are distinguished for the promulgation of new ideas. Some, like Mrs. Jellaby.run towards Africa: others, after the fashion of Miss Lucy Stone, go into the philanthropic line and make a very fine thing of it. There is no doubt that woman in this country occupies a higher position than in may other, and the Indies in this section have lately got a notch higher and put themselves on horseback. In torner days they were satisfied with awarding prizes for excellence in equestrianism and other (then) manly accomplishments. The times have changed. Woman goes late the ring herself now. She takes a prize isstead of awarding it she 'turns and winds a flery Pegasus, witching the world with anble horsemanship," in a manner which would astonish even young Harry Plantagenes, whose exceededs, 6 /a Franconi, at the bartle of Shown hony, drew down the praises of his adversaries. The women are right. Equastrianism is a glorious, bealthful exercise. We never see even a plain woman cantering away over the country without admiring her, and when a pretty girl on a fast horse crosses our astonished viston we fall In love with her at once. Ah: ladies, a capter of half a dozen miles before breakfest is a great thing for the appetite, and much better for the complexion than all the cosmeries in Broadway. Of course, It must be learned; and a movement for perfection in the art has lately been commenced in this State and in Connecticut. We see that there has been a grand trial of emestrianism in Chantauque county, that there are to be others in Albany county, and next week at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Trot along girls, but be careful of your seat, and look out for your stirrup leathers. Let's have something of the same sort here. There's that gallant old soldier - General Meszaros - would be glad to have a class, and we could give as fine an exhibition

as any of them, Will comebody start it?

OCTOBER ELECTIONS .- GEORGIA SPEAKS TO-DAY .- The Georgia election for Governor. members of Congress, and State Legislature, comes off to-day. Also, an election in Florida for Governor. On the 10th the people of South Carolina elect their Legislature. On the 11th there will be an election in Ohio, for Governor, a full State ticket, and members of Legislature. On the same day, in Pennsylvania, they elect part of their State officers 4. On the same day the peon of Delaware vote upon the

Of all these elections that of Georgia is per haps the only one of any interest to the coun try at large; but the choice of Governor and members of Congress in Georgia to-day is of the highest importance, especially to the administration and the several factions of the democratic party. Herschel V. Johnston, flery secessionist in 1851, is the candidate of the reunited democracy, and Charles J. Jenkins, one of Gov. Cobb's Union party in that year, is the candidate now of that party, while Gov. Cobb is stumping it for Johnston. This

Wheel about and turn about, And do just so,

makes this Georgia election exceedingly spicy The Union party appear to be confident of success. We may have some returns to-night of the actual result.

LAGER BIER LAW IN OHIO .- The Springfield (Ohio) Gazette, speaking of the local lager bier law in the neighboring village of Urbana says :-

The Common Council of Urbana passed an ordinance imposing the penalty of \$30 for the sale of any quantity of ale less than a barrel, with a further provision that any house or place whatever where ale should be either kept or sold should be deemed an alchouse within the meaning of the ordinance.

An appeal from the Mayor by an individual friend came before Judge Hart, of the Common Pleas, who ruled that "the ordinance was not founded on or sustained by the law."

In explanation of this ordinance the Cincinn

In explanation of this ordinance the Cincinnati Enquirer says :-

By that town statute no gentleman may order a small keg or a dozen bottles of ale to his residence. By the terms of the ordinance every house where it is kept comes within its purficu—a step beyond the Maine law.

When will common sense govern these questions? You may order a barrel of ale to your house, ascording to the Solons of Urbana, but then any house where ale is kept would demand "the penalties of the bond."

We commend this law of Urbana to our strong-minded ladies of the New York Women's State Temperance Society. By limiting the purchase of lager bier to not less than a barrel at a time we shall, prima facie, encourage the wholesale traffic; but by imposing a heavy penalty upon any man who may take a barrel of said lager bier into his house we compel him to retail it on the sidewalk; and thus the sham of beer-swigging in the public streets would soon put a stop to the business. Strange that Judge Hart should pronounce such a law unconstitutional. Let the wise men of Urbana try it again.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN .-- Agreeably to promise, we lay before our readers this morning the scrious and elaborate speech of Prince John Van Buren, delivered before the soft shell ratification meeting at Albany one day last week. All persons desirous of understanding the soft shell side of the question will perhaps do well to read this learned and lawyer-like exposition by the Prince. Let others follow our example and read the speech of the Prince.

THE VAN BUREN DYNASTY.

Its Rise and Progress, and the Present Con

The organs of the soft shells, or Van Buren and Marcy democrats, claim a large proportion of the democratic party of the State of New York, as shown in the superior number of democratic papers throughout the State which are supporting the soft shell ticket, and the great preponderance of members of the last Legislature, and members of Congress elect, who now go with that section of the dent Pierce. A little inquiry into the personal and political history of the leaders of the soft shells, will show that the present struggle in this State is nothing more than an effort on the part of the softs to perpetuate the rule and power of the Van Buren dynasty, by which we mean that combination of political leaders, with Martin Van Buren at its head, now succeeded by his son John, who have so long exercised a control over the fortunes of the demeeracy of the Empire State.

It should be observed that a large number of the leading followers of Van Buren, who now act with the soft shells, did not support the free soil tickets of Van Buren, Adams, Dix, &c., at the election of 1848. Besides Secretary Marcy, Governor Seymour, and their immediate personal friends, there are prominent democrats in various parts of the State who. although always warmly attached to Van Buren, were afraid of the free soil question, and from policy supported the regular Cass and Butler ticket, and the nomination of the hunkers for Governor, &c., is 1848. These men were not strictly hunkers, and at the first fair opportunity they joined Mr. Marcy, in remoulding the democratic party, by coalescing with the barnburners, or Van Buren free soilers, and thus formed what is now called the soft shell party. They were enabled to obtain the support of the har kers at the two last annual elections, for the purpose of restoring the democracy to power, and as they hoped, to form a united party for the future. But the grasping disposition of the soft shell leaders to engross the offices, it is well known, has caused the recent division of the party.

The confidence which the soft shell editors and leaders apparently feel in the superior strength of their faction, or section of the party, over the hards arises doubtless from their belief in the free soil propensities of the democracy in the rural districts, and of the possession of the patronage of the National and State governments. Under the circumstances we are not surprised at the following statement in the Erening Post, one of the organs of the soft shells :--

shells:—
Gut of one hundred democratic papers in the Sunts but about twenty have been induced to place the entil administration ticket in their colorma. Four paper have been established for the occasion, and will die in a month. Of the sightly-six numbers of the last Australity, seven to two, coality composed of learnborness and hundred under the relative recommending union to the compenies masses, and expressing configurate in the address recommending union to the compenies masses, and expressing configurate in the address recommending the administration of General Herce, fourties beined,—e.g.
Of the Cas recommender to the last same Convention, other whose the first party leaving their two to but. The ninety-circle were composed equally of hundres and humberness.
Of the members of Congress cleet from this State, two to the same side shand by the nominaturation.—We classify them thus two.

ADMINISTRATION-16, May Dist. 1—Cummings.
" 1—Walbridge.
5—Twee4.
7—Waller. 7. Walking to Proceed to Marries 12. Form 12. From AstroApprocessary 6. 11. Prochlam 6. 11. Prochlam 11.

"4-Walsh, to the date of the classified down that are hundred names for have thus classified down that are hundred and office barabarness, under the official are hundred equality of proportions to visible never demonstration of the united perty-in the An every demonstration of the united party—in the A-embly, in the State Convention, and in Congress—and is a like best widence in the world that the union of the early in the State has become a fixed feet.

This statement might have been qualified by no ticing the fact that the election of members of Congress and the Legislature, last year, was made without reference to the free soil question, or that which now divides the party, also that the possession of the public patronage by the softs is sufficient to influence the course of many of the political journals. In a forme

article we showed that the figures in the returns of the Presidential election of 1848 proved that the supporters of the Cass and Butler ticket composed a majority of the democratic party proper, deducting the vetes of the original abolitionists, of over fifteen thousand, from the votes for Van Buren at that election. Notwithstanding the ability and tact of the soft shell leaders, it will be found that they are well matched by the strong men among the hard shells and that the influence of such names as Judge Bronson, Charles O'Conor and others, for whom the democratic masses have heretofore voted by thous-ands, will be powerfully felt in the coming elec*

But, considering this election, as we by said, as But, considering this title Van Baren dynasty, it may be well to look a little into the origin and his tory of that potent concern which has for so many years exercised a controlling influence in this State

The Van Buren dynasty may be said to have sprung into existence about the year 1818, when Martin Va Buren, then a member of the State Senate, organized an opposition to the administration of Governor De Witt Clinton, and established a secret association at the seat of the State government, which received the name of "The Albany Regency," for the purpose of controlling the democratic party. No political junto or cabal, perhaps, has ever exercised a more import ant influence in this country than this same "Albany Regency."

Those who carefully and minutely study the polit cal history of the different States of this Union can hardly fail to observe that political parties in each State have been managed by small political bodies called respectively regencies, juntos, cabals, cliques and various other names, controlled by one or more master spirits, acting in secret and generally in com bination with the aristocracy growing out of wealth, and other causes of influence. After the American Revolution there was evidently a strong desire in the minds of many of those disposed to exercise a political control to found an aristocracy, ostensibly for the benefit of the people or, as sometimes expressed, " to save the people from themselves," but in reality for the purpose of con relling the people by and for the benefit of the aristocracy, whether composed of military men lawyers, or other members of learned professions, or the fortunate possessors of wealth, without whose potent aid all the other classes of political leaders were comparatively powerless. Thus we see organize in the early stages of our existence as a republic, the Cincinnati Society, composed of officers of the Revo succession. This society was soon attacked, as an attempt to found an aristocracy, or American nobility, and never acquired any very important politica influence. Both federalists and democratic republicans were found in its ranks. This was followed, in the State of New York, by the Tammany Societya State rights, republican or democratic secret association-and the Washington and Hamilto nian societies, established by the federalists, the former comprising the elder portion and the latter the young men of the federal party. These two last societies ceased to exist soon after the peace with Great Britain, in 1815. They were not found we believe, to be of any essential importance to the federal party, and the arist eracy of that party therefore generally depended on wealth and talent to sus tain their position as political leaders. We do no think that the Masonic society has ever been a favorite medium of acquiring power by the aristocracy of either party. The influence of the still existing Tammany Society has at times been great in the democratic party, but for many years past it is believed to have been on the decline.

The old Thirteen States, after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in 1789, were each governed by cabals, juntos, or cliques, which controlled the action of political parties as they success sively came into power. In New York, the control was exercised in this city, and afterwards at Albany, by a federal junto controlled by Hamilton, Jay and Gouverneur Morris, and a republican junt under the management of the Clintons, the Living stons and Aaron Burr, who were successively protrated by quarrels among themselves. The federal party was overcome in 1800 by the united forces of the Clintons, Livingstons and Burr; on quarrelling with each other, Burr was prostrated by the join efforts of the Clintons and Livingstons; and after wards, when the Clintons and Livingstons fell out the Livingstons were overcome by the Clintons, who brought forward Daniel D. Tompkins to put down Governor Morgan Lewis, (who was connected with paved the way for the Van Buren dynasty.

Referring for a moment to the political history of the other original States, we may mention that Massachusetts was governed, while under federal rule, by the Essex junto-so called from its leaders being principally located in Essex county, although opreating from Boston as beadquarters, where also the democratic junto was established. In New Hampshire the federal regency was mainly at Ports month, but subsequently transferred to Concord where the democracy looked for its leaders, and from whence, subsequently, Isaa: Hill issued his edicts. The Rhode Island juntos—federal and democratic-were moveable, like the political capitals of that extensive State. Connecticut had its Church and State regency, or junto, under the federal'sts, at Hartford, where the clergy of the Congregational Church held their annual disper, when the Governor and members of the Legislature were sworn into office. The democrats dignified the late Doctor Dwight, of New Haven, who was generally on the ground at the political installation at Hartford, with the title of "Pope," in consequence of his propensity to mix ecclesiastical with political influence. New Jersey had its federal cliques at Newark and Elizabethtown, who for a long time governed the State: but when it was discovered that women had a right to vote, ander the first State constitution the scat of central nower was transferred to Treaton, where fe teralism and democracy alternately turned the scale. Pennsylvania, during the short term it was under the control of the federalists, had its junto at Philadelphia, where also there was democratic clique which governed the State until Harrisburg became the seat of the secret central power. The Governors of Pennsylvania, under the old constitution, possessed the sole power of appoint ment to office, and were always compelled to submit to the central of a committee of the democratic par y, whether "old school" or "new school," and the committee fernaed a powerful State regency. Delaware was the last State in the Union in which

he federal party sustained themselves for some years after the peace of 1815. Wilmington was for many years the point of governing influence, particularly of the federal party. Subsequently Dozer become the headquarters of both parties. Maryand, for years a State under the control of the feder alists, had its juntos both at Baltimore and Aunapoits. Virginia, always republican or democratic, has seen governed from time immemorial by the cale brated Richmond junto, established by Mr. Jefferson, and for many years this junto was the bated rival o the New York republicans, under George Clinton and De Witt Clinton, and in our times the co-opera tor with the Albany regency.

In North Carolina political parties have had their

governing cliques at Raleigh. The federalists never obtained the control of the State, but were enabled to carry several Congressional and electoral district in the days of Washington and Adams. In South Carolina, Charleston was the seat of political lofte cace with the federalists, who for several years con trolled the State while the democracy was strongest in the interior : and Columbia, the political capital was, we believe, the headquarters of Mr. Calbonn' bilinence. In Georgia the federal party had scarcely an existence, but the influence which governed the tate was, in early times, at Savannah. Afterwards the junto which ruled the State was successively located at Augusta and Millidgeville.

To return to the State of New York. Van Boren dynasty, we have said, dates its ori in from the establishment of the Albany re

gency, in 1818. Martin Van Buren, " den d resident in his native county of Columbia, had been elected a member of the Stat Senate, in been elected a member of the State Senate, in 1812, for four years, and re elected for another term, in 1816. He had been in the four of the election of De Witt Clinton to the favor of the election with a majority of the Presidency in 1812, and voted for the Clinton New York Legislature, had dential electer online electoral ticket, (the Presidente) by the Legislature, but the appringtion at the being chosen by the Legisla-tion at he was decidedly opposed to the nomina-at of Mr. Clinton by the Legislative caucus, tre

1817, to succeed Daniel D. Tompkins as Governor.

Mr. Van Buren, however, acquiesced in the decision
of the caucus in favor of Mr. Clinton, who was elected Governor by the people without any organized opposition. The Legislature which met in January 1818, contained a large majority of the friends of Governor Clinton, and in the Assembly the Clintonian candidate for Speaker received ninety-seven votes, having no opposition. In the Senate of 1818, however, there were a number of dubious characters forming suitable materials for the operations of ar intriguer, and these doubtful men, with Mr. Var Buren and his friends, who were opposed to Governor Clinton, formed a decided majority of the Senate. Mr. Hammond, who was then a member of the Senate, thus classifies that body :-Anti-Clintonians (called Buckteils), 13; Clinton 7; doubtful, 7; federalists, 5- total, 32. Of the 27 Republican members of the Senate, the balance, not only of numbers, but of talent, was decidedly in favour of the bucktails.

Under the first constitution of this State the Council of Appointment consisted of the Governor and four Senators, who were chosen annually by the members of Assembly, and in this Council were members of Assembly, and in this Council were vested all the powers of appointing to office State county, and city officers throughout the State. Mr. Van Buren, of course, (says Hammond,) felt a deep interest in the choice of the Council of Appointment. His object would not be accomplished if men were placed in the Council a majority of whon were decidedly hostile to the Governor. In that case the public would impute all the errors which might be committed, to the Council, and judge of the Execuive by his speeches. Nor was he willing that Mr. Clinton should have a Council which would accord with him in all his views and be subservien to his wishes. It would, he thought, be more desira-ble to form a Council which the Governor could not control, but for whose acts the public would hold him, (Clinton.) responsible. In other words, Mr. Vair Buren wished to create a Council which should be nominally Clintonian, but which, at the same time, should be really hostile to the Governor. Partly by management, and part'y by accident, a Council of the character last described was actually chosen :-

The members of the Council were at that time design anted by a caucus of the republican members of Assembly from each Senatorial district, (the State being they district, which was represented almost wholly by bucktails, Feter R. Livingston was meminated; and in the castern, Henry Yates, who was the only professed republican Clintonian Senator from that district, was selected. Mr. Hammfond, who was himself a Clintonia

Senator, was selected from the middle district, against the wishes of Mr. Van Buren, and, owing to a quarrel among the Clintonians, who had a large majority of the republican members of Assembly from the western district, Henry Seymour, a buck tail, (father of the present Governor,) was nominated "Mesers, Livingston, Yates, Seymour, and myself (says Hammond,) were the next day chosen, in pur-suance of the decrees of these sub-caucussers." Subsequent events proved that Mr. Yates became opposed to Mr. Clinton. Here, then, was a Council organized, consisting of Mr. Livingston, who was open and virulent in his opposition; of Mr. Seymour, who was aqually resolved in his hostility, but wary smooth, and apparently moderate in his action; and Mr. Yates, a professed Clintonian, but undoubtedly influenced by his brother, the judge, new openly in the opposition."

These three men, forming a majority in the Coun cil of Appointment, could of course overrule, a they did when they pleased, Governor Clin and his friend Hammond; and thus were Mr Van Buren's views carried out, by thwarting Governor Clinton, and neutralizing his power and influence with his friends, while Mr. Var Buren and his party avoided all share in th esponsibility attached to the acts of the counci This operation showed the consummate political tac and skill of Mr. Van Buten, who went on further t erganise his grand secret association, called the A bany Regency. This regency consisted of such State officers, judges of the courts, and other lead ers of the bucktail party, who were located at Albe ny, and possessed of the confidence of Mr. Van Bu ren. The organ of the regency was the Albany Argus, in which for a time Mr. Cantine, brother-in law of Mr. Van Buren, and a State Senator from Greene county, was a partner. After the death of Mr. Cantine Mr. Edwin Croswell became the edito

of the Areus. The Albany regency had its confederates and co operators in the several countles of the State, an these were picked men from the democratic ranks like King David's mighty men of valor among the Israelites. In the city of New York the leaders of the Tammany Society, who hated Mr. Clinton most cordially gladly co-operates with Mr. Van Buren in his plans to put him down and from the insignia of the society the anti-Clint; niary gradually acquired the name of "bucktails. They finally comprised a vast majority of the demo being made up of federalists and a portion of the democracy.

The sub-regency men of the different countiehad arduous doties to perform. They were to re commend suitable candidates for appointment to of fice, and to see that true and reliable bucktails were sent to the Legislature to co-operate with the grancentral regency at Albany. They were to have their rewards in offices, or in participations in the charters, grants and privileges made by the Legis inture.

The legislative lobby, composed of men who fre quented Albany to obtain bank and other charters and other local privileges, from the Logislature were often powerful auxiliaries to the Albany regency. Mr. Van Buren had observed, that during the administration of Governor Tompkins the lobbs agents employed by the applicants for the Bank of America proved too powerful for that popular Gorernor, notwithstanding he parroqued the Legisla ture under the vain hope of arresting the passage of the bank charter. Van Buren was doubtless. herefore, sensible of the powerful influence of the obby acting as the agents of a moneyed aristocracy. Many of the members of the regency became connected with the lobby, and aided in the passage of banks and other institutions, although Mr. Van Baren himself generally avoide i all connection with these transactions. When the North River Bank was in progress in the Legislature, in 1821, the Messis. Swartwout, who were the originators of that bank, accused Mr. Van Buren of acting against them in endeavoring to defeat the bank charter He denied the charge, and the bill passed, with the aid of the Clintonians, although the Swartwoute were Bucktalls.

The opposition to the canal system, advocated by Governor Clinton greatly strengthened the influence of the Albany regency, as the counties opposed to the canals sent bucktail memoers to the Legislature, who co-operated with Mr. Van Buren. He however, always favored the construction of the canals, and a large number of the bucktails co-operted with the friends of Governor Clinton in the pasage of bills to forward the completion of the canals

William L. Marcy first appears prominent in our State politics about the year 1818. He is a native of Massachusetts, where he studied and practised law until the war of 1812, when he served a short time in the army on the frontiers of this State, and after the war he settled in Troy, of which city he was ap pointed recorder by a democratic Council, but was removed from office by a Clintonian Council of Ap pointment, in June, 1819. He was afterwards occi-sionally seen in the lobby at Albany, during